

cmc 30









P. Melaga Trafalgar. Europe.  
 Gata.  
 G. Coast - has no good harbors  
 Barcelona - in acc; to large ships  
 in acc - of bar - (P. Palos. S. Martin  
 & Preux - length of C. line  
 1900 m. Naval emp; -  
 Trafalgar - Nelson 1805  
 S. Vincent - Rodney 1780 Naples  
 1836 Yaris etc - Anson 1741

Gata.  
 S. Coast - has no good harbours  
 Barcelona - in acc: to large ships  
 in acc: of bar. - P. Palos. S. Martin  
 + Preux - length of C. Line  
 1900 m. Naval emp: -  
 La Paliza - Nelson 1805  
 S. Vincent - Rodney 1780 Naples  
 1836 Girona - Anson 1741

Isaiah - Nelson 1805  
S. Vincent - Norway 1760 Naples  
1836 Yvonne - Anson 1747

Mon Range - after little else  
 then top of plateau - hence  
 very irregular it on two sides  
 In reg. of outline - Asmt of  
 plateau. It is in formation  
 more like of Mon Range.  
 It extends to coast by Siles  
 of course.

Pyrenees - not a continuous  
line - cent. of W. side German line.  
East another <sup>concord</sup> - Conn. with Maladella  
on it. in Pic de Gethon. 11,000 ft.  
with 30th. W. over 10,000 ft.  
Heavy forest in center - more  
spruce on Sp. than P. side - good  
Car. roads at each extremity & many  
passes so numerous - no call  
sign - Range of fairs  
Sierra Nevada - has 7  
peaks above 10,000 ft.

One - cent. of W. side of mountain cont.  
 Eastern another - <sup>cont. south</sup> - Conn. with Maladette  
 on it. in Pic de Gethon. 11,000 ft.  
 with 30th. W. over 10,000 ft.  
 Group highest in center - more  
 rugged in Sp. than French - good  
 Car. roads at each extremity of range  
 Passes so numerous - known call  
 Sept - Range of fairs  
 Sierra Nevada - has 7  
 peaks above 10,000 ft.

George's highest in center - more  
suffered in Sp. than in S. - good  
Carr. roads at each extremity & many  
passes so numerous - known call  
Beyr - Range of fairs  
Sierra Nevada - has 7  
peaks above 10,000 ft.

Passes so numerous - No. 1 call  
12 ft - Range of fairs  
Sierra Nevada - has 7  
beams above 10 ft

Coahuila. Mex. - 19. 860 - P70m30  
 Sep. from R. de Valdivia  
 places - snow line - 9,500 -  
 Southern spurs abound with  
 prominent scenery. Descend by  
 horses to Mex.  
 Sierra Nevada - descends  
 steeply on Guadalupe side  
 a wild & deserted region.  
 with numerous valleys.  
 Whole of great central range  
 wh. divides the plateau. well  
 & rugged. - Sierra de Gualter  
 remarkable for number of peaks  
 on its summit called jag. <sup>peaks</sup>  
 River system. Rivers of plateau  
 generally shallow.

Southern spurs abound with  
romantic scenery. Descend by  
cascades to West.  
Sierra Nevada - descends  
steeply on Guadalupe side  
A wild & deserted region.  
with numerous valleys.  
Whole of great central range  
wh. divides the plateau. well  
forested. - Sierra de Gualle  
remarkable for number of pines  
on its summits called 'pajal'.  
River system. Rivers of plateau  
generally shallow.

Sierra Nevada - descends  
steeply on Guadalupe side  
a wild & deserted region.  
with numerous valleys.  
Whole of great central range  
wh. overlooks the plateau. well  
forested. - Sierra a terrible  
hazards for number of years  
in its summits called 'pyl'.  
River system. Rivers of plateau  
generally shallow.

Whole of pres. central range  
wh. overlooks the plateau. well  
drained. - Sierra a tableland  
unharmable for number of years  
in its summit called 'jag'.  
River system. Rivers of plateau  
generally shallow.

river system. Rivers of plateau  
generally shallow.



Carp. Danube basin  
Balkan pen. - by water like  
 Dan. plain, with 2. by water like  
 mass of highlands. The great  
 Carp. at Orsova on edge of Danube  
 & Transylv. - east. etc. - the  
 Wallachian Plain - fertile &  
 well watered. W. etc. - open  
 outwards. Hungarian plain  
 has Yankay, but only S. of basin.  
 rugged throughout.  
Balkan Pen. - broken up by  
 numerous topog. mts. ranges -  
 in the W. divide Alps etc. on  
 E. W. from watershed between  
 Arch. of G. & Adri. & W. - present  
 layout 1850. term. in chain of  
 Balkans - divide 2 parts T. & W.  
 of them, these lines of highlands  
 are S. from Balkans - old  
 basins of Vardar, Struma,  
 Heles. & Maritza

Rivers - imp. - as shown  
 from map, some across mts.  
 basins - some in situated -  
 some on east side as to be  
 available for the purpose  
Danube basin - portion of S. 6 on S. 4  
 1) some banks from Alt. S. to N. Orsova  
 2) 2nd bank from N. Ors. to conf.  
 of Save. 3) 3rd bank of Save to conf.  
 of Varna. 4) most imp. in chain

Walla. plain - 2nd up. pt. of plain  
 from Struma. edge near apex  
 of Balkans. below Hunsleuth.  
 diverges from hills N. E. has  
 open country both sides. some local  
 bottom 34 m. of sea. top. from  
 it by ridge of rolling hills 50 ft.  
 throughout plain. Danube divide  
 & subdivide enclosing long  
 islands - Carpat. mts. etc.  
 fringe the Danube - part in Moldavia  
 tributary main, E. Aluta, S. etc.  
 South - St. Isker & Yankay  
 Marava joins Dan. in 2nd etc.  
 & Save, with its trib. etc.  
Maritza - most imp. river flowing  
 into Arch. drains whole region  
 between Balkans & Thrace.  
Struma flows into Maritza  
Lapron of Skirov. - Vardar  
 traverses broad & fertile valley

Macedonian Province - Stage on W.  
 2nd etc. rivers come into contact  
 with the Balkans & with each other -  
 due to top. position. Macedonia  
 most imp. - open to Russia on  
 side of Arch. - to Austria by down  
 of Danube. to Mar. nations of W. by  
 Balk. etc. - key to mar. of Danube.  
 Shipping close to S. etc.  
Roumania of united prin. of  
 Wallachia & Moldavia - former  
 rich pl. between Carpat. & S. Dan. - lake  
 along course of Struma - betw. Carpat. & Balk.

Rep. on 4th Nov. Rich  
 might be present for  
 a 100 in Corps. But let. Salt &  
 petroleum found in 1890 - 1891  
 to no avail - Hike. Numerous - Wm  
 att. to fr. Ch. - in 1892 drawn a  
 Navy port of Am. exp. in rel. to  
 form by power a Dominion. Also by  
 Rep. bodies no power. Wm. a  
 have not a new Reg. of 2nd. 1891  
 Port. receives 40. 1891  
 Service. Less int. to Europe

Spent for 1891 & sections of  
 rail - America & 1891  
 State - much of, 1891. 1891  
 with power. 1891. 1891  
 1891. 1891. 1891.  
 hered. 1891.

Charges - 1891. 1891. 1891.  
 1891. 1891. 1891. 1891.  
 1891. 1891. 1891. 1891.  
 1891. 1891. 1891. 1891.  
 1891. 1891. 1891. 1891.  
 1891. 1891. 1891. 1891.

50 x 25 x 20  
 20  
 100000  
 25000

Am. exp. of 1891. 1891. 1891.  
 1891. 1891. 1891. 1891.  
 1891. 1891. 1891. 1891.  
 1891. 1891. 1891. 1891.  
 1891. 1891. 1891. 1891.

France

Normandy &amp; N. Fr.

Brittany &amp; W. Fr.

Paris

Loire Valley

Western Lowlands

Eastern Highland

Rhône &amp; S. Fr.

The Alps - highlands

In 1841

France.

France a "beautiful country" & a Frenchman  
generally understands fertile &  
cultivated. Climate excellent.  
Many fine vineyards, the most  
valuable spots in the country, occupy  
tracts of poor, barren waste land  
which in our climate would be absolutely  
unprofitable.

Throughout nearly half of France,  
especially in Lower Normandy, Brittany  
a great part of the country S. of Loire,  
neighbourhood of Bordeaux,  
Lyonnais, Auvergne & Gascony  
enclosures & hedges as common  
as in Engd. = much of France.

One of the best routes from Paris  
could at Le Havre. Follow Seine  
up to Paris, then take road to Rouen  
then quit it for Auvergne. Go  
to the Rhone at Valence or Viviers.  
Most beautiful districts are in  
the north, Normandy. The banks of  
the Seine - the finest of the great  
rivers of Fr. the wild coast  
scenery of Brittany; in the centre  
the Loire below Tours, parts of Lyonnais  
Auvergne, the Rhone, by some people  
to the Rhine on a sort of more than

prospects; in the east, the hills of  
the Jura, the mines & valleys of Dauphiné  
& the savage magnificence of peaks &  
glaciers round the Mont Pelvoux.  
Among Vosges & Ardennes, many  
romantic scenes. In the south, Provence  
with its sunny sky, too dried to  
deserve general praise except at  
foot of Alps between Toulon & Nice.  
Pyrenees however offer finest  
scenery in Z. = S., but for lakes.

Brittany, Maine & Anjou have  
appearance of deserts - Flanders  
Artois ~~Abbeville~~ fertile - Picardy  
uninteresting, Champagne & Reims  
almost aptly. Lorraine especially  
Comte's sombre woods.

Distinct wanting in this scenery,  
have architectural remains & relics  
of antiquity - Remains of Brittany  
Celtic remains - abundant in most  
beautiful churches. Cathedrals  
of Chartres, Bourges, Strasbourg,  
Reims, Troyes, Amiens, Beauvais,  
Abbeville - Metz - 3rd of Rome -  
France particularly rich in ancient remains  
Gothic cathedrals. & some of the finest  
existing - far larger than those of  
England - but almost all unpreserved  
rose or wheel windows more frequent &

larger than in Eng. cath. <sup>picture 30</sup> Last must  
be beauty of those in France. Sometimes  
3 in one church. Painted glass  
in ch. exceedingly beautiful.

French - prov. cities Lyons, Rouen,  
Bordeaux, Marseilles & Nantes -  
commerce - many fine buildings.  
All smaller towns have certain features  
in common - formal walk planted  
with trimmed trees - gay on Sunday  
& fete days - only walk taken by  
French towns - people - towns usually  
surrounded by wall or barrier. Streets  
often narrow. with no pavement at  
side - open gutter in centre - benches  
everywhere. many soldiers - grand  
Place or sq. on one side, large  
white-washed building with colonnade  
in front. The prefecture. In all  
the larger towns, museum of A. H. &  
of paintings - public library

Decardy & Ile de France not

picturesque. Some fine cath. Amiens  
Beauvais & Abbeville

Normandy full of interest - varied  
outline - rolling hills waving with  
corn - beautiful valleys full of orchards  
& rich pastures on which are herds.

windy river - richness <sup>p18mc30</sup> ~~scarcely~~  
cultivation - remains of antique  
venerable cities, the delight of painters  
noble cathos abbeys & chs. scattered  
over country & other every village  
has something to be proud of -  
Normandy one of most attractive  
parts of Fr. Parts of upper N.  
flat, bar, tablelands - 14  
Basin Normande - former  
sunny slopes, winding dales, before  
orchards. Thatched cottages - green  
village spires - white chalk cliffs  
reminds Eng. of Norm. Pleasant  
to remember that this was ground  
of Normans who conquered  
Some ruined abbeys - Banks of Seine  
Scenery of river - great - with  
highway connecting Paris & Havre  
very pleasant. Innumerable  
islands, planted with rows of  
poplars & willows often rather  
monotonous - Mont St Michel  
rising from sea, very imposing  
N. abounds in old castles  
Chateau Gaillard, great castle of

Coeur de Lion, Falaise <sup>p190mc30</sup> - birthplace  
W. the C. & many others, Crutley  
our Eng. nobility - above all  
Mont St. Michel - Jortress - Ch.  
& grand natural obj. Caen  
Rouen, Bayeux, Coutances  
all fine churches.  
Cherbourg - dockyard & freshwater.

II

Wilson Correspondence of Henry [unclear] p20 vnc30

H. III - Charta de Foresta 1233-  
p21cmE30

In mitigation of forest laws -

Provisions of Merton 1236 -

Oxford, Part 1258. - S. de Dunelm  
found co. - himself & 24 barons.

com. of 12 to act in regard of full  
com. of 12 barons of Oxford 1258

1st Part of 1st com. barons of  
Oxford 1258

Cart. of Duke of Lancaster 1263

Cart. by de Montfort to crown  
barons -

Edw. I. - 11th barons moved by  
Part 1263 - of by balliots -

Com. barons of supply. and of  
proc. and of supply -

1st of Montfort - 12th barons  
Provisions of Oxford 1258

Cart. of Duke of Lancaster 1263

Cart. by de Montfort to crown  
barons -

Edw. I. - 11th barons moved by  
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Com. barons of supply. and of  
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Com. barons of supply. and of  
proc. and of supply -

1st of Montfort - 12th barons  
Provisions of Oxford 1258

Cart. of Duke of Lancaster 1263

Cart. by de Montfort to crown  
barons -

Edw. I. - 11th barons moved by  
Part 1263 - of by balliots -

Edw. I. - Commend Part 1258  
p22cmE30

Ordinance. barons. (1258)

1st part of 1st com. barons of  
Oxford 1258

Cart. of Duke of Lancaster 1263

Cart. by de Montfort to crown  
barons -

Edw. I. - 11th barons moved by  
Part 1263 - of by balliots -

Com. barons of supply. and of  
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proc. and of supply -

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Provisions of Oxford 1258

Cart. of Duke of Lancaster 1263

11. II. Phil. in power  
 Navigation laws - restriction  
 carrying trade to ship, vessels  
 (consequent to II) Penal to  
 Provisions 1297) Penal to  
 exercise of jurisdiction  
 jurisdiction.

Henry III. (Provisions) proposed  
 punishment for those who made  
 the situation of eligible voters  
 Henry III.

Henry III. proposed by all the  
 lords and commons - Members  
 of the House

Henry III. proposed a petition  
 Henry III. proposed a petition  
 by Henry III. proposed a petition  
 Henry III. proposed a petition

Henry III. proposed a petition  
 Henry III. proposed a petition  
 Henry III. proposed a petition  
 Henry III. proposed a petition

Henry III. proposed a petition  
 Henry III. proposed a petition  
 Henry III. proposed a petition  
 Henry III. proposed a petition

Chief exec. adm. of all  
 common: with power to  
 capt. of military or naval forces -  
 Lordship of the Exchequer - large  
 power for reg. of trade - control  
 money - fines - light & measure  
 app. moats & harbours -  
 minerals and patronage, hereditary  
 revenues suff. to support crown  
 keeper of port - his own domain  
 of vast extent Lord Paramount  
 of all soil in Norm. with many  
 lucrative rights

Constitution. (1) could not  
 Reg. without consent of Parliament  
 (2) no tax without consent of Parliament  
 (3) could not contract debt without  
 accord to commons of land - if he  
 broke these laws - adv. & agents  
 responsible

Constitution. power not ready  
 made - power can be developed  
 then - (a) king of not a monarch  
 but a partner of subjects  
 (b) not imp. taxes - 3d & 4d not  
 taken till the commons for common  
 shall have been accepted - provided  
 do - Plantage power is all power  
 but claiming rights of dignity & honor  
 (c) no tax, etc. without consent of commons  
 done without knowledge of commons

Baron permitted him to see the  
 his paper because that held the same  
 in which was a paper - I was then  
 in a study, open, comparing with  
 now. In 160 years before  
 the discovery of the rays of  
 the sun - I was then.

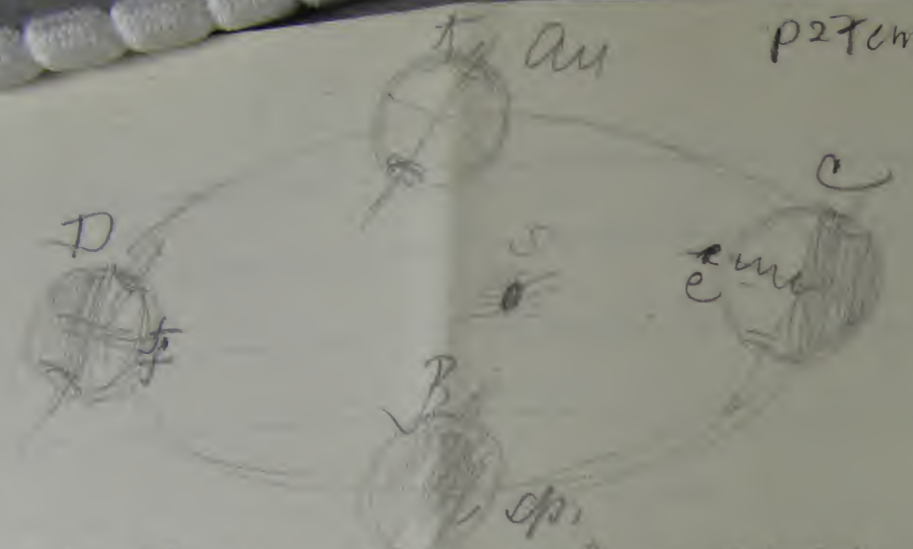
p26cm130

As I always

Sun can only light up that half of  
 the E. wh. is towards it. Consequently  
 at any moment one half of  
 our planet is in sunshine -  
 the other in shade - the rotation  
 of E. bringing each part in  
 succession from sunshine  
 to shade. Thus, Supposing on Sunday  
 at Arctic circle during spring equinox  
 Sun shines directly on eq. lights half  
 earth from pole to pole - i.e. circle  
 half 24 hrs. in sunshine - half in shade  
 as we app. <sup>commence the year</sup> ~~begin the year~~  
 vertical over E. & C. lights half  
 the world.

p26cm130

3. one of pl. rev. round S. at diff. dist.  
 cond. Sol. Eys. - all of wh. nearly spherical  
 in form. move from W. to E. in concentric  
 orbits more or less circular  
 distance of E. 97 on turn 365 + 1/4 -  
 besides this an. rev. E. rotates on its own  
 axis in 24 hrs. these motions  
 combined & inf. by attr. & friction  
 of iron & other matter  
 from being center of light & heat. It  
 follows that during earth's rotation  
 on axis only one half of her surface  
 exposed at a time to these influences  
 & that every portion is exposed  
 successively - hence day & night.  
 Day & night of unequal & varying  
 length in most parts of the surface  
 according to seasons.  
 Succession of seasons caused  
 by the facts.  
 First. That earth's orbit is not a perfect  
 circle - but an ellipse.  
 Second. That the axis is not perp. but  
 inclines at angle of  $66\frac{1}{2}^\circ$  to plane  
 of orbit - or to imaginary surface  
 extending between E. & S. in a  
 line with the path on which she travels.  
 Third. That the earth in moving does  
 not alter her position - her N. pole  
 being always directed towards the  
 N. P. S. in the heavens - hence  
 maintaining the same position with  
 regard to the St. she presents  
 diff. parts of her surface to the  
 direct rays of the sun as she  
 revolves.



A B. Light & heat of Sun strike at  
eq. day & night equal. equinoxes  
spring & autumn.  
between them - day & night  
respectively lengthened & shortened  
in the N or S. half. as we go off  
C or D. When point presents  
to sun is at E - mids. in S.  
Heat & winter in N.  
at F. N regions have mids. in June

Shew that sun appears to travel  
round E.  
That the E. really travels round sun.  
mutually attract  
equilibrium.

Why is not sun in centre of  
earth's orbit?  
1,000,000 -  
3,000,000 -

On what does variety of seasons depend  
on length of days and nights  
position of E. with respect to sun.  
Why has not earth - days & nights all year?  
pos: eq. scorched - 40 or 50 deg. C. & side  
necessity of sun  
Why has equator equal days & nights?

# Shape

spheroid - sphaera - sidos like  
diam: at axis 7899. in opp: direction  
7925 1/2. diff: 26 1/2 in. hence  
oblate sph: i.e. figure flattened  
at axis & bulging at sides.  
(Spin ball of clay or putty  
round its own axis; tendency  
of revolving bodies to fly off  
from centre (centrifugal force)  
causes mass to bulge at centre  
& flatten at poles. to this  
tendency + some orig: yielding  
condition of earth's mass - cause  
of oblate form. earth's mass  
kept together by gravitation  
when it rotates. centrifugal force  
prop: that E. is round  
Mean diam: 7912 1/2 - or in round  
numbers 8000. mean  
circum: 24,858.

or - 75,000. radius, or distance  
from surface to centre 4000.  
Superf: area - 197 m. of miles  
51 m. of land. 146 of water.

Why are our days in June 16 hrs - 16 m.  
Why have the poles 6 mths of day -  
having equal days & nights have  
no seasons at eq? (perpendicular)  
Prove that we are nearer sun in  
winter - (Summer & days longer & more  
winter - distance greater - sun  
lower - distance greater 14 greater in mths  
apparent diameter 14 greater in mths

Why are our winters colder, than our  
 summers - Sun higher above  
 our horizon - Hence rays perpendic-  
 ular days long - nights short -  
 accum. of heat -

Account for equinoxes - (earth's  
 axis perp. to line drawn from  
 Sun - (on 21<sup>st</sup> March Vert. to  
 tropic of Cancer - all  
 circles par. to eq. equally  
 - - - - - More in N. have greater  
 parts in light - in S. greater  
 parts in darkness -

Why do the days lengthen &  
 shorten from eq. to polar  
 circles every year.



Molt of med. round com. 1100m. per month  
 rate varies - greatest when nearest  
 Sun -  
 Earth enclosed in celestial sphere  
 App. motions of celest. bodies  
 motion of each body of the  
 Axis - pole of 23 1/2 degrees - degrees  
 turning point of axis  
 Tropic - 23 1/2 N. Cancer - S. Capricorn  
 because these const. occupy 2 opposite  
 parts of heavens - 23 1/2 from each  
 pole - Arctic & Antarctic (Arctic the War)  
 Tropic zone - between tropics - sun  
 always vertical in some part of  
 space - N. & S. Tropics - length poles  
 each of 10000 miles from 1622 1/2 m.  
 east of Temp. 2967 - dist. into  
 equatorial - tropical - sub-tropical zones - large  
 cold temp. - 10th zone - i. poles  
 Eclipse line of sun cuts eq. obliquely  
 touch. opp. sides of tropics - orbit  
 describes apparently by Sun round Earth  
 really by Earth round Sun - eclipse occurs  
 all eclipses happen when moon is in same  
 plane - Equinoctial pts - where  
 or Nodes - when eclipse, both eq. & N.  
 become when sun in this part of course  
 days night equal - 21 March - 21 Sept  
 Lesser Circles Meridians - parallels  
 Arctic & Antarctic mark limits visible  
 by sun's rays as it stands over  
 eq. at time of equinoxes

Maps - dipp- to transfer spherical  
to plane surface

Such processes called projection  
line - supposed to be drawn from  
from spherical to plane surface

Two kinds of projection - perspective  
when spherical surface is  
depicted as it appears to eye  
of observer - as map of world  
hemisphere

2nd kind of development

Sphere supposed to be unrolled  
forced to assume quadrilateral  
shape - map on even. Proj

described on use of transf

Other part about of straight lines  
being also shown only in direction of  
cardinal pts - Merid. for treated

as straight lines - spiral applied  
each merid. perpendicular to eq

To preserve proportion of  $\phi$  of lat  
& long. former proportionally enlarged  
while merid. of uniform size

Suppression of apses -  
 because Lady Ch. added to  
 east end - pec. to Eng. date -  
 spire intro. at early date -  
 In first form. a pointed roof  
 rising from cornice of tower -  
 afterwards. more graceful -  
 within parapet - of tower + pruned  
 with pinnacles at angles -

Chichester. belongs to Ed. I.

Many parish churches in early Eng.

More before conquest. fallen into decay -  
 sometimes only Nave & chancel <sup>only cath</sup>  
 side aisle

Lincoln. Westminster (Salisbury)  
 York. Southwell. Wells. <sup>entirely early Eng.</sup>

Decorated English - Edw. II.

Characteristics. tracery of windows

great east & west windows -

pec. to Eng. (cont: lofty gothic  
 portals + wheel windows. west)

tracery. geometrical. regular

figures. (not circles only) flowing

tracery. Edw. III (reign of York -

1330) buttresses finished

by pinnacles - enriched with

ornaments (crockets) - Chpts

of piers. not detached from

main columns. worked in

same stone. niches much

increased in size + importance

screen to west front of Recler

composed entirely of niches +  
 lanterns. Rep from disson. 1330.

## Gothic Architecture

Prevalent throughout Europe from

12<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> cent. - In 13<sup>th</sup> cent.

uniform - afterwards. national

f. Brit. eminent for decorative

effect + boldness of execution

vertical line. principle of compos:

pillars clustered to assis: with

chpts sh. support roof. Capitals

reduced - no angles to interrupt

eye in progress upward - same

tendency in pointed arch.

buttress. important - capitals + chpts

2 styles peculiar to f. B. appeared

& passed away in 13<sup>th</sup> & 14<sup>th</sup> cent.

lancet or early Eng. Edw. I.

Decorated Eng. to end of 14<sup>th</sup> cent.

early Eng. Salisbury Cath. pinnacles

little used. arched panelling.

niches - only a deepened arch.

with pedestal for figure. windows

tall & narrow. without division

of tracery, but combined in groups

of several opening. (Westminster Abbey

Henry III - 1245. lancet window nearly

land wide) ornaments - trefoil

+ quatrefoil. clois both peculiar

to Eng. gothic. improved into

a sort of four-leaved flower. used

largely in York. laid aside

abt. 15<sup>th</sup> cent. - style of roofing

peculiar to Eng. gothic

Cornices . ornamented  
with large flower - proteaque  
heads . etc. Chief ornament -  
the ball flower - as char; of this  
period as dog's tooth of former.

A small round bud of three  
or four leaves, etc. open just  
enough to show ball in center.

Spires <sup>added 1834</sup> numerous & magnificent  
Salisbury - height & graceful proportion  
S. Monks Oxford remarkable for  
rich effect of surrounding  
pinacles.

Parish Ch. of D. In. numerous  
& splendid - especially in  
Lincolnshire where Ch. arch.  
Seems to have flourished in  
14<sup>th</sup> cent.

## Annual Motion p36mc30

Proof. Stars visible in daytime thro  
telescope. If seen to seem in  
a line with a fixed star to-day  
at any particular hr. it will  
in a few weeks be found E.  
of him - & if obs. be continued  
we shall be able to trace the  
Sun round the heavens to  
the fixed star from wh we set out.  
∴ Sun must have journeyed  
round E. or E. round sun.  
but Sun m. times larger than E.  
& as Sun & E. mutually attract  
one another their momenta  
or force must be equal for  
them to maintain the same  
position with regard to one  
another - force may be gained  
by either motion or weight.  
E. must make out by motion  
that it wants in weight ∴  
must move round the sun.  
The velocity of E. must be between  
2 & 3 h. the times that of sun. as that  
is diff: of weight between the  
two bodies.  
This motion produces seasons.  
wh. depend on the position of E.  
with respect to sun. & the  
length of the days & nights.